The pelvis (fig. 6) is very large, the total length in the mid-ventral line being 120 cm. The pubis is a great plate of very thin bone, and the ischium, as in the other Pliosaurs, is much elongated. The femur, like the humerus, is fully ossified, and bears strong ridges for muscle attachment. The tibia and fibula are much like the radius and ulna.

This skeleton will be completely described and figured in the 'Catalogue of the Marine Reptiles of the Oxford Clay.'

Some dimensions in centimetres of the type specimen of *Simolestes vorax* :—

Skull :	
Length from occipital condyle to tip of snout ..	73·0
Width between outer ends of quadrates	51·0
Mandible :	
Length	97·0
„ of symphysis	17·3
Middle cervical vertebra :	
Length of centrum	3·2
Width „	7·9
Height „	7·9
„ to top of neural spine.....	21·0
Humerus :	
Length	43·0
Width of distal expansion	21·8
Coracoid :	
Greatest length	71·0
Width at narrowest.....	32·0
„ between glenoid cavities (as mounted)..	65·0
Ilium : length	31·0
Pubis :	
Length	60·0
Width	48·0
Ischium :	
Greatest length	61·0
Width at glenoid cavity.....	32·0
Femur :	
Length	50·0
Width of distal expansion	27·5

XLVIII.—*Descriptions of Three new Fishes from Portuguese Guinea.* By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

Dr. W. J. Ansorge, to whom African ichthyology is indebted for so many discoveries made during the past ten years, had occasion during a recent short visit to Portuguese Guinea to procure a few fishes which are of considerable

interest, and of which specimens are now preserved in the Natural History Museum.

The examples of the first two species here described, together with a single specimen of *Myrophis punctatus*, Lütk., a species known from the mouths of rivers on both sides of the Atlantic between the tropics, were obtained high up the River Mansoa at a place called Port Mansoa, and under rather curious circumstances, as related by Dr. Ansorge:—

"The presence of the tide at the mouth of this river banks up the water in these higher regions much as a canal-lock fills up a waterway till there is enough to float down a barge. On arrival at Port Mansoa we found a broad deep river, and from our steamer's side we stepped into a canoe moored to the bank and walked ashore; but at ebb the steamer lay embedded in very adhesive bluish-black mud about a third of the way down a steep-sloping mud-bank, and the broad river of our arrival had dwindled into a narrow stream about 15 feet broad at the bottom of a deep gully bounded by two large sloping mud-banks.

"I saw a number of native boys plunging about in this mud, and found they were catching eel-like fishes with their hands. Two of the three species seemed fairly rare, as I secured only one specimen of the white one [*Myrophis*] and only three of the black one [*Symbranchus*]. The third and largest species [*Gobioides*] seemed common, and I selected a few.—8 May, 1909."

Examples of two species, *Eleotris africanus*, Steindachner, and a new *Gobius* of the subgenus *Oxyurichthys*, Bleeker, were obtained in the Gunnal River, which flows at right angles into the right side of the Cacheu River, and comes from the direction of the French possessions.

Symbranchus afer.

Snout rounded, about twice length of eye and a little exceeding interorbital width; the distance between end of snout and gill-opening is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times length of skull, 8 times length of snout, and is contained $7\frac{2}{3}$ times in distance from snout to vent; length of tail about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in the total length. Gill-opening rather wide, as in *S. bengalensis*. Tail ending in a rather obtuse point, as in *S. marmoratus*. 126 vertebræ. Coloration uniform blackish.

Total length 320 mm.

Three specimens from Port Mansoa.

Until the discovery of this species the suborder Symbranchii

was not known to have any member in Africa, although represented in the fresh or brackish waters of South-eastern Asia, Tropical America, Australia, and Tasmania. Of the genus *Symbranchus* itself we knew two species from Asia (*S. bengalensis* and *S. caligans*) and one from America (*S. marmoratus*). In some respects the African species is intermediate between *S. bengalensis* and *S. marmoratus*, but it differs from both in the lower number of vertebræ.

Gobioides ansorgii.

Depth of body 8 to 10 times in total length, length of head 6 to 7 times. Snout $\frac{1}{4}$ length of head; eye very small; maxillary extending to beyond vertical of eye. Dorsal VI–VII 19–21, rays subequal, $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Anal I 19. Pectoral as long as ventral, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Caudal nearly twice as long as head. Scales very small, as in *G. broussonneti*. Head and back greyish, the rest of the body yellowish; fins white.

Total length 280 mm.

Five specimens from Port Mansoa.

Closely allied to *G. broussonneti*, Lacep., from the east coast of Tropical America. Well distinguished from it by the higher number of dorsal and anal rays.

Gobius (*Oxyurichthys*) *occidentalis.*

Depth of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head 5 times. Snout rounded, jaws equal in front; a single series of teeth in the upper jaw; maxillary extending to below centre of eye; eye slightly shorter than snout, $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head; interorbital space very narrow; cheek and gill-cover scaly. Dorsal VII, I 13, the two divisions separated by a mere notch; third simple ray longest, as long as head. Anal I 14. Pectoral as long as ventral. Caudal pointed, twice as long as head. Scales ctenoid, 62 in longitudinal series. Uniform yellowish.

Total length 120 mm.

A single specimen from the Gumal River.

This species belongs to a subgenus, *Oxyurichthys*, Blkr. (*Gobiichthys*, Klunz.), the previously known representatives of which are East African and Indian, marine or estuarine.